

SPORTS

A WEALTH OF RECORDS AT THE OLYMPIC IZMAILOVO

Already the first days of the world and European weightlifting championships now on at the Izmailovo Palace of Sport in Moscow have confirmed the forecasts of the President of the International Weightlifting Federation, Austrian Gertfried Schödl. When meeting journalists he said he was expecting world records in this wonderful Palace of Sport, and they were already set from the beginning. The Izmailovo Palace of Sport in Moscow is renowned for its world record-breaking achievements on 18 occasions in the 1980 Olympics.



Neno Terziskiy (Bulgaria).

19-year-old Bulgarian Neno Terziskiy (under 52 kg), who only recently won the world junior title, set as many as three world records: he jerked 145.5 kg, then 150.0 kg in an extra attempt and a totalled 260.0 kg having improved the



Oksen Mirzoyan (USSR).

Photos by Andrei Knyazev

world record by several kilos, he did not hide his intention to snatch 122.5 kg and jerk 155.0 kg next year.

The "silver" and the "bronze" were won by Polish weightlifters. Jacek Gutowski, 250.0 kg, and last year's world champion Stefan Lelicko, 247.5 kg.

In the next division — under 56 kg — victory also brought world records, which were broken five times. The 22-year-old winner, Oksen Mirzoyan from Yerevan, twice broke world marks — in the jerk (165 kg) and in the overall total (292.5 kg). He improved the former records by 4.5 and 5 kg respectively.

The champion's main opponent, 15-year-old Bulgarian Naim Sulermanov came second with 290 kg, and specialists believe he has an illustrious career ahead of him. Andreev, last of the GDR, was third with 280 kg.

BOXING: WORLD CUP IS OVER

Boxers from the USSR have scored three wins in the third World Cup. The winners were Valery Laptov from Chabokasay (under 71 kg), Vitaly Kachanovsky from Lvov (81 kg), and Alexander Yagubkin from Donetsk (91 kg).

The USSR also won two silver medals — Beibut Yeszhanov (40 kg) from Karaganda, and Serik Nurkarov (57 kg) and three bronze medals — Yuri Alexandrov from Nevinnomyssk (54 kg), Vasily Shishov from Kuzbyshev (63.5 kg), and Alexander Mirshichenko from Kustanai (over 91 kg).

The North American squad won the team title with 35 points (four gold, two silver and three bronze medals), all the "gold" was won by the Cuban boxers.

The first all-Europe team, which fielded seven Soviet boxers, did well, and placed second, the hosts, Italy, were third. The second all-Europe team, which featured three Soviet boxers, came fifth, following the first all-Asia team.

Subsequent places were taken by the second-all-Asia team, the South American team, Oceania and Africa.

At the tournament in Tilburg Karpov captures the lead

World champion Anatoly Karpov, by winning a game in the ninth round against Seyranav of the USA, has taken an "undivided" lead at the international chess tournament at Tilburg, Holland.

Portnch of Hungary, who shared the lead with Karpov after the eighth round, adjourned his game with Timman of Holland, and is now third after Ljubojevic of Yugoslavia, who beat Polugaevsky.

Anderson of Sweden and Spassky drew their game.



In the final match of the first round in the USSR national hockey championship, the CAC team beat Spartak (Moscow) 7-0. CAC is confidently placed at the top of the table. Photo by Alexei Fyodorov

ANOC worries

An appeal to provide full security and friendly reception for all athletes competing in the Los Angeles Olympics—regardless of race, creed or political persuasion—has been issued by the Executive of the Association of the National

Olympic Committees (ANOC) in an address to the Olympic 84 Organizing Committee. The inclusion of the appeal into the communique of the ANOC Executive session in Paris was necessitated by the unusually attempts of some circles where the athletes will stay to place obstacles for participation in the way of athletes from the USSR and other socialist countries in the prevailing international situation, says the communique, holding the Olympics — the largest sports forum of young people from all parts of the world — against a particular significance in view of the contribution the Olympic movement makes to the cause of consolidating peace and international detente.

Handball

The USSR (junior female handball team has defeated the GDR 22-17 in the final game of the world championship at Nantes, France to win the title.

The decision of the disciplinary commission of the Spanish Football Federation in reducing the penalty for Golkoitxeta of the Athletic (Bilbao) has brought indignation from Maradona. The decision disqualifies the player for ten games instead of the original 18.

As previously reported, Golkoitxeta inflicted a heavy injury to Maradona of Barcelona in a national championship game, breaking his leg and ligaments. Now it looks as though the Argentinean will return to the field in just four months.

I have nothing personal against Golkoitxeta, Maradona told the press, but such a decision of the disciplinary commission may lead to more cruelty in Spanish soccer. Knowing what happened to me on the field, the commission should have stuck by its previous decision. If it goes on in this way, serious injuries will become everyday occurrences here.

A similar declaration came from the Brazilian Zico. I am plainly hurt by it in the field, he said. I spend most of the game time lying on the ground. The rival's defence are not particularly worried about fighting me. I am afraid the sad fate of Maradona waits for me, too.

Vladimir McMILLIN



This is how Maradona can be stopped.

MEETING IN VIETNAM

Here on an official friendly visit, the USSR Party and government delegation, led by Gaidar Aliyev, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met Lê Duân, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Truong Chinh, Member of the Politbureau of the CPV Central Committee, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Pham Van Dong, Member of the Politbureau of the CPV Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Both sides emphasized the vital

importance of the meetings between Yuri Andropov and Lê Duân, which laid a solid foundation for further successful development and strengthening of fraternal friendship and cooperation in all spheres between the USSR and the SRV.

The two sides expressed confidence that the official friendly visit by the Soviet delegation to Vietnam, their talks and meetings with the leadership of Vietnam and their part in the functions marking the fifth anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the SRV, will further strengthen and promote Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

Glazunov's impressions of Nicaragua



"Soldier Maximiliano Sanchez".

A short while ago, the Soviet artist, Ilya Glazunov, visited Nicaragua. His tour has resulted in a series of paintings and graphic sheets dedicated to the national liberation struggle and to the people of the revolutionary continent.

Over a comparatively short time, I succeeded in visiting the most remote parts of the republic and in meeting many people. I was very impressed by the beauty of that Latin American country which has embarked on

a road of national revival and democratic transformations. Particularly attractive are the portraits of Nicaraguan border guards, peasants, and cultural workers—people who are building and defending the new life which began following the overthrow of the dictatorial Somoza regime.

Muscovites and their guests can see Glazunov's Nicaragua at an exhibition which will open early in November at Friendship House.



"On the Border With Honduras".

POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has examined the results of the 37th CMEA Session in Berlin and approved the activities of the Soviet Union's delegation led by Nikolai Tikhonov, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. It was noted that the resolutions passed by the session would promote further intensification in industry, accelerate progress in science and technology and make rational use of fuel and raw material resources in the CMEA member countries. It would also provide means for satisfying the needs of the population regarding foodstuffs.

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee approved the declaration adopted by heads of government of CMEA countries protesting against the deployment in Western Europe of new American medium-range nuclear missiles which confirmed yet again the invariable line pursued by the fraternal socialist countries aimed at preventing further escalation in the arms race, preserving peace and developing cooperation between peoples.

The Politbureau pointed to the major importance of the work carried out during the CMEA Session aimed at completing preparations for the summit

economic conference of the CMEA member-countries. The meeting felt confident that the conference would assist in the successful development of the economies of the socialist countries and in the deepening of the socialist economic integration, and would further strengthen the unity and consolidation of the socialist states. It also approved the results of the bilateral talks which Nikolai Tikhonov had with E. Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and with W. Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, and Grisha Filipov, Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Chairman of the Bulgarian People's Republic's Council of Ministers.

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee approved the information presented by Comrade Dmitry Ustinov about an emergency meeting of the Committee of the Defence Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-states. The meeting also discussed some other matters involved in the strengthening of cooperation with fraternal socialist countries and the implementation of the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy course.

Yuri ANDROPOV: We proved and continue to prove our flexibility in finding concrete solutions while meeting one indispensable requirement: the balance of forces in medium-range nuclear armaments must not be upset in Europe. I can also speak today about some additional steps taken in this direction.

(See Viewpoint on page 2.)

Praise for the Soviet peace champions

New York. A report on the participation of the Soviet non-governmental organizations in the world campaign for disarmament and letters from Soviet people addressed to the United Nations have been handed to the UN Secretary General, J. Pérez de Cuellar, by a Soviet peace delegation which arrived here headed by Georgi Zhukov, Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee.

The activities of the Soviet peace champions are producing quite an impression at the UN quarters. Activities such as Vigils for Peace at factories, the

People's March in Estonia, and the Lessons for Peace given to 45 million schoolchildren, to name but a few.

The international community has learned details of the anti-war demonstration in Moscow attended by 800 thousand people. "The Yell of Nuclear Alarm Is Calling for Action!"—was the appeal issued by the Muscovites on that occasion.

The UN Secretary-General has highly praised the actions of the Soviet peace champions and wished them further success in their work.

SYNOD'S APPEAL

Rome. A message to all the peoples and governments of the world, and to all believers and athletes has been made by the Synod of Roman Catholic Bishops meeting in the Vatican. The message contains an appeal to work for strengthening peace on Earth and to fight the nuclear armaments race. "We shall be indefatigable in our actions for peace and disarmament, and for relaxation of tensions, particularly in East-West

relations," says the document. The Synod has expressed serious concern over the present international situation. "Injustice is spreading in the world, and world peace is becoming more and more fragile," says the

message. The authors of the document stress that "the Catholic favour cooperation with all other religions and with all people of good will for the benefit of all mankind." The document goes on to emphasize: "The Church intends to make every effort in order to overcome the differences in the world."

Weightlifting: Phenomenal records in Moscow

The World and European Weightlifting Championships in Moscow has passed its "equator", with a string of world records continuing unabated.

In the first three divisions alone 13 new world records were set, five of them in the under 60 kg division. We have already reported on the events in the first two divisions. Following the under-56 kg division won by Oksen Mirzoyan from Armenia's capital Yerevan, 22-year-old Yerevan student Yurik Sarkisyan, another representative of the republic famous for its weightlifting achievements, won the next division, his second world title. He ultimately jerked 175.0 kg to total 312.5. In second place was Stefan Tonysanov of Bulgaria who registered a phenomenal 160.0 kg in the jerk, the first man in the world to have lifted three times his own weight.

No world records were set in the under-67.5 kg division but the competition was just as acute. The winner 24-year-old college student from Karl-Marx-Stadt Joachim Kunz, totalled 340 kg.

Bulgarian Alexander Vyrbanov broke three under-75 kg division with a new world total of 390.0 kg and 210 kg in the jerk, also a new world record. Vlad-



Yurik Sarkisyan of the USSR, the under-60 kg division world champion and record holder.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev

mir Korneiev of the USSR snatched 137.0 kg, another world record, to place second. 27-year-old Yurik Vaidanyan from Leningrad, USSR, an Olympic champion, produced a dazzling performance in the

(Continued on page 4)

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HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

● IN TYUMEN, THE TECHNOLOGY FOR DEEP EXPLORATION DRILLING IS A SUBJECT TO BE STUDIED BY THE WEST SIBERIAN RESEARCH, DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE. It is the first institution of its kind in the country. The need for study of this sort has arisen from predictions made by geologists that there are rich undiscovered reserves of oil deep underground. Therefore, the new institute is being asked to solve all the problems arising out of the construction of deep and very deep wells all the way through from the assembly of the installations to the attainment of the desired results.

● A THIRD 1,000 MW POWER UNIT HAS BEEN COMMISSIONED AT THE NUCLEAR POWER PROJECT IN THE CITY OF KURSK IN THE SOUTHERN RUSSIAN FEDERATION. With its commissioning, the electricity supplies will become more reliable over an extensive area of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly which is rich in iron ore. The new power block will facilitate the more reliable operation of the first of the futureless metallurgy — the Gukal Electric Metallurgical Combine which at the end of this year will produce its first high-grade steel.

● HUNTING HAS BEEN FORBIDDEN OVER AN EXTENSIVE AREA IN THE VALLEY OF THE BIKADA-NGUOMA RIVER IN THE TAIMYR PENINSULA IN THE EXTREME NORTH OF EASTERN SIBERIA. A general preserve "Bikada" has been set up here over a total area of 570 thousand hectares. Here, by the 73th degree of Northern latitude, an experiment is being performed to acclimatize musk-oxen which have been brought here from the Polar regions of Canada and the United States. Having returned to their original habitat, the animals which have been inspected by scientists, are feeling at home and breeding normally.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

RESOURCES FOR THE EXTREME NORTH

The North of the USSR is a treasure house of minerals. But it is not its wealth, but its wealth, and the state must develop it, writes SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. The severe climate, the permafrost, the great distances, and the absence of customary working and living conditions for the people — all this demands enormous amounts of material resources for the development of the North. An ordinary brick in Chukotka costs three times more than on the mainland. This is understandable because bricks and many other items are not produced in Chukotka, but are brought here from the central districts of the country. About five million tonnes of various goods, including coal, metal structures, building materials, cement and many other things are annually brought to Magadan and various centres of Kolyma and Chukotka from the central districts of the country. But there has been a reduction in this enormous flow of goods chiefly owing to the development of the area's own raw material base, and to the local production of required materials and items. A cement factory will be built and glass works reconstructed in the Magadan Region over the next few years. Power engineering will make further headway. A power complex will go into operation to assist the Lankovskiy coal deposit situated near Magadan. Plans are under way to build new and reconstruct existing operating power stations and to erect power transmission lines. It is understood, the article stresses, that in order to develop the economic foundations for the region, the state will have to invest quite a lot, but, as experts have calculated, this will prove more profitable than to annually import from the mainland an ever growing amount of goods. The presence of its own economic base will help settle people in the North for a longer period, and create more comfortable living conditions for them and reduce the flow of working people. And this, in turn,

ART GALLERIES IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

The USSR has 1,859 government-run museums and over 12,000 run by the public, among them many rural art galleries. The first of the rural galleries was started 25 years ago in the Lyalov village outside Moscow and it displayed items donated by Moscow painters, graphic artists and sculptors. Many other facilities later sprang up in areas in all the constituent republics. An aesthetic education group in the Ukrainian village of Parkhomovka led by Alexander Luvov set up its own gallery. The students first started a club for art devotees and correspondence with Soviet and foreign museums and collectors — and very soon



The photo shows items being changed in the Parkhomovka gallery.

Trout finds new home

The beautiful river trout, usually found in cold mountain streams, have moved to a home away from home in the Volga River. Two years ago, fish breeders and ichthyologists from the fish

farms of Suakan in the Kulybshev Region hatched trout roe obtained from a breed show. They chose the coldest spot they could find in the Volga to breed the trout. Before the year was over, tens of thousands of

home-grown fry splashed around in the fish-pond. Apart from these, the farm has also grown 50 thousand young trout brought from the Baltic Republic of Estonia. At present, Volga trout live in 35 fish-ponds belonging to the Suakan farm which in a year's time expects to have four times as many ponds.

'Zdorovye' programme for steel workers

Statistics show that there has been a considerable increase in the number of medical establishments treating steel workers. Receiving accommodation at a discount or free of charge from their union, every fourth employee from the metallurgical industries can expect to go on holiday or recover his or her health at resorts and sanatoria, whereas only one in eight could do so five years ago.

This is one of the practical results of the application of the complex prophylaxis-oriented programme "Zdorovye" (Health) which has been designed and introduced through joint efforts by the government agencies and the branch trade union whose membership is 35 million employees from the steel industry. The system for the health protection of the steel workers includes measures to improve their working conditions, protection of natural and industrial environment, and medical treatment at sanatoria and resorts.

It is worth noting that employees in the non-ferrous industry are medically treated and consulted at 750 medical posts. While still attending work, they can take a course of treatment at 180 preventive treatment sanatoria to which they are taken after their shift at the smelters in factory buses.

Test for a jumbo truck

One hundred and eighty tonnes of cargo can be carried by BelAZ-75211, a jumbo truck made in Byelorussia, the first such large vehicle in this country which is being tested in operation at the Naryn coal pit. The truck carries rock which is taken from the surface before the miners can reach the seams of coking coals. The coal pit in Yakutia also serves as a testing ground for the Soviet mining machine. It operates the first series of large excavators which are capable of removing 20 cu m of rock. Another machine being tested here is a 120-tonne coal-carrying truck from Byelorussia.

will make it possible to develop more quickly and more efficiently this area which lies thousands of kilometres away from the central districts of the country.

ROBOT TO REPLACE PEOPLE IN PITS

Over the past decade, the extraction of coal in this country has increased by almost 100 million tonnes a year, with its total amount being in excess of 700 million tonnes, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. This is a world-wide tendency which sees coal regaining its former position in power engineering, as its reserves are several times that of oil and gas. Along with the United States and China, the Soviet Union has the world's largest coal reserves. However, any increase in the extraction of coal poses major and complex problems, as the geological conditions for mining are growing worse, and a miner's work remains one of the most arduous in the world. Over the past decade, the average depth of mines in this country has increased by 100 metres and is even deeper than 620 metres in the Donbass coal field in the south of the USSR. That is why constant efforts are being made in the Soviet Union to facilitate and in mechanize mining operations as much as possible. Considerable progress has been made along this road. Whereas in 1970, the level of mechanization of coal extraction was 25.2 per cent, this percentage was 67.4 in 1980 and in 1982 — 70.2. Today, however, we have reached a stage at which we can introduce complete mechanization and automation. Toward this end the country is implementing a programme for designing robots to operate in the mining industry. In 1980-1985, these robots are to go through experimental industrial testing, so that between the years 1985 and 2000 they will be introduced everywhere.

CLEAN AIR FOR SOVIET CITIES

The Kalix (Sea Gull), the biggest fish cannery in Latvia, a Soviet Baltic republic, was recently moved out of the capital of Riga because it was contributing to the pollution of the environment, writes the newspaper TRUD. Under the comprehensive programme "Nature Protection and Conservation" nearly all factories

polluting the air were closed down in the old part of the city which now has preservation status. Another 400 hectares of greenery planted in the city will also help keep the air clean. The new residential areas now under construction have left the forest belts intact.

The USSR is the first country with the world's most rigorous laws for allowable concentrations of over 2,500 air pollutants. While the instruments developed earlier helped purify industrial air pollutants by 80 per cent, the new ones have brought this figure up to 99-99.5 per cent.

More funds are increasingly being set aside for these and other environmental protection measures in this country; while the 1971-1975 figure was 6,300 million roubles, the 1981-1985 figure will be 10,300 million.

LESSONS BY MAIL

Can children studying in small villages compete with their urban counterparts? Answering the question in the affirmative, IZVESTIA tells of a quite promising system in the Soviet educational system — correspondence in schools which have rural school children attending in the city. The first such facility, the All-Union correspondence maths school of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, was set up 20 years ago at the Moscow University maths department. Now the school has 42 affiliates at universities and colleges throughout the country with an enrollment of nearly 15,000 sixth-grade pupils.

One obvious asset of this system is that the children are not separated from their families; their parents are not engaged in their studies. They are also able to judge for themselves how strong their passion for maths really is and whether it could become their life's vocation. The paper points out. The school staff do not expect their charges to become mathematicians exclusively, but rather to become engineers, doctors, scientists, and other higher schools now run with such facilities. There is a strong argument for setting up similar schools concentrating on other subjects.

HOME NEWS

Places to visit

The ancient land of Azerbaijan

When visiting Azerbaijan one may find fortresses, richly decorated palaces, mausoleums, mosques, bridges and caravanserais which make up a treasury of Azerbaijanian architectural monuments. The 18th-century Khan's palace in Baku is considered the gem among the medieval palatial ensembles in Azerbaijan.

The architectural monuments include many public, trade and service structures. Geographically, Azerbaijan is located on the crossroads of important trade routes. This is why there are many travellers' inns on the roads and in the towns. Old bridges which span rapid rivers have also been preserved. The fact that these structures have stayed up for so long testifies to the mastery of those skillful builders of ancient times. Under Soviet power the historical and cultural monuments in Azerbaijan became the property of the people. There is a law which stipulates the care, restoration and wide use of these historical and cultural values and their preservation for posterity.

The facades of the 12th-century Momino-khanum mausoleum in Nakhichevan are impressive for the richness and variety of their ornamentation.



A room in the Azerbaijan Museum of History of the republican Academy of Sciences.

A SCHOOL ACADEMY

White overalls together with the regular school uniform have become everyday dress for many Novosibirsk secondary school pupils who are taking part in a project called "A Small Medical Academy". It was organized by young scientists at the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR.

The academy's course includes lectures by scientists and practical work in hospitals and polyclinics where the teenagers work as orderlies. They also work in the institutes of clinical and experimental medicine, physiology, clinical immunology and other research facilities.

Plantations in the mountains

A-monds which were planted in the mountains of the Lesser Caucasus have yielded fruit and their first crop has been picked at the Taur experimental forestry where they had planted 200 hectares.

Considerably larger areas are now allocated for the crop in this mountainous area. They have established a nursery for growing seedlings. The seedlings used to be brought from the Central Asian republics. Now the Taur forestry supplies them to many other farms.

EXCAVATION IN MONASTERY

An expedition of Georgian archaeologists have completed their work in Moscow.

For six months, they have been excavating in the former Donatoy Monastery, which is now a branch of the Architectural Museum named after A. V. Shchusev. In the centre of that historical ensemble stands the Bolshoi Cathedral, a majestic structure erected in the late 17th century. The archaeologists have examined its lower storey, making interesting and significant finds.

The monastery, which used to serve as a fortress to defend Moscow from the south-west, was founded in 1591.

The Georgian colony in Moscow made considerable contribution to the monastery. One well-known generous donor to the monastery was King Archil II of Imeretia and Kakheti (1647-1713), who was forced to live in exile. Known as a skillful politician, writer, and educator, he founded a Georgian printing press in Moscow, and was an ardent supporter of a union between Russia and Georgia.

Buried in the Donatoy's Bolshoi Cathedral are Archil's sons and other well-known persons who served the cause of the union between our two nations.

OPHTHALMOLOGISTS COOPERATE

Moscow was recently host to a symposium organized by ophthalmologists from Moscow's Helmholtz Research Institute of Eye Diseases and the British firm Keeler Optical Products Ltd. The reports and a practical seminar on the use of the firm's equipment for diagnosis and surgery for eye injuries generated a great deal of interest among Soviet specialists.

The firm's instruments have long enjoyed well-deserved popularity with Soviet ophthalmologists. The seminar, which was held in a hall of the Helmholtz Institute, displayed advanced instruments developed by the firm, among them cryo devices, an electronic radar

used to remove foreign particles from the eye, ophthalmoscopes indispensable to specialists and other devices. The participants could tinker with any instrument to get to know its design and characteristics.

We were greatly satisfied with the work we did together with the Soviet colleagues and the general atmosphere here, said the closing ceremony. We were pleased to hear the praise for our efforts. We have also taken into account advice from our Soviet colleagues regarding our equipment. These contacts were extremely useful and will assist us in our future work, he said.

Science and technology

FLOORS ON A CONCRETE CUSHION

Who could have thought that a soap bubble could come in handy! Especially if one adds some sodium sulphate and some aluminium powder to a cake of washing soap, and mixes it all well into an ordinary concrete mixture. This is confirmed and demonstrated in practice by innovators from the Novosibirsk-Bamstroi construction and assembly train in Siberia.

This composition causes the solution rise like leavened dough. A five-centimetre layer of the mixture placed in the room of a new school in the settlement of Postyshevo grew ten centimetres thick and hard. The porous concrete had lime-lime placed on it to make a nice-looking and warm floor, a type suitable for houses in the North.

This method will be used in the construction of a new music school, and in the construction of new housing. The builders receive the materials they need for the production of this concrete as waste from chemical and aluminium industries.

HALLEY'S COMET MAKES A FRESH COMEBACK

When a group of astronomers at the Zelenchuk observatory discovered a fuzzy spot in the sky, a series of calculations were made with a BESM-6 fast computer at the Computer Centre of the Institute of Theoretical Astronomy at the USSR Academy of Sciences. The data has shown that this spot is actually the long-awaited Halley's comet.

NEW AIR COMPLEX FOR MOSCOW

Further development of international air transportation will be assisted by the large cargo terminal complex recently opened at the Sheremetyevo-2 airport.

The complex will contain various services including aircraft parking space and special grounds. Complete automation of all operations will permit a steep increase in the dispatching of cargoes. An electronic retrieval system will make it possible for handlers to find and deliver the required containers in a matter of minutes.

The construction of the automated complex has been made necessary by the growing volume of goods needing transportation. The commissioning of the project will allow a threefold increase in the cargo turnover of this major Moscow airport.



Mr. Keeler, head of the firm Keeler Optical Products Ltd., shows how to use the ophthalmoscope to the guests of the seminar.

VIEWPOINT

Union republics in the country's economic potential

Mikhail KOROLYOV, First Deputy Head, Central Statistical Board of the USSR

The industries of all the 15 Soviet republics continue their dynamic progress. Over the first nine months of this year compared with the same period last year, the growth in the overall volume of industrial production stood at 4.1 per cent throughout the country. This figure is much higher in most of the union republics — 14.7 in Moldavia, 8.6 in Georgia, 6.5 in Azerbaijan, 5.3 in Armenia, 4.8 in Byelorussia, 4.8 in Lithuania, 4.5 in Uzbekistan, 4.4 in Estonia, and 4.2 per cent in Turkmenia. Accelerated development rates in industry have been planned for the current third year of the 11th five-year plan and for the 1985-1990 period of development of productive forces in a given republic and in the country as a whole.

The Soviet economy is a single national economic complex. This is only natural, since the productive forces in the modern world require integration even among individual countries. In the Soviet Union, this makes it possible to use to the best advantage the natural resources, the manpower, and the climatic conditions of every one of the republics, and to include its industrial potential most effectively into the common Soviet national potential. This is why in the present five-year period further efforts are being made to improve the distribution patterns of the productive forces, regional specialization and cooperation, and the proportionate development of the economies of the constituent republics.

A brilliant example of the rapid development of industries in Moldavia, a formerly backward agrarian area in this country. The greater part of this republic had only joined the USSR by 1940. Whereas by 1980, the volume of industrial production for the whole of the country had increased 21 times, and in Moldavia it had gone up 51 times. Today, it is one of the major areas of food production. Today, its new industries include electrical engineering, instrument making, and the production of cement. A number of power stations have been built, along with major food and light industries.

Today, the three republics in the Transcaucasia — Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia — also have many industries. In the past, the only industrial area here was Azerbaijan which was famous for its first and only oil field in this country. Today, each of these republics has its own energy base, with hydroelectric and thermal power stations, and an atomic power station commissioned in Armenia.

In the Central Asian republics, which are the main cotton-growing base of this country, dozens of new industries have been set up, mostly those which set the pace in scientific and technological progress. This is the nature of engineering in Uzbekistan, which produces almost all types of machines for cultivating and harvesting cotton.

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

YELENA SOLOVEI

Femininity, fragility, helplessness and vulnerability — it is fairly rare to use such descriptions today with regard to our anachronistic female contemporaries. These are things that are now in increasingly short supply. As though aware of this antipathetic feeling, Yelena Solovoi came to be identified on the screen with properties which are essentially and eternally feminine, something which highlights her individuality and something which, apart from talent, explains her popularity. This is why she is suited probably more than anyone else to the roles of the heroines of classical literature or simply to those of women of the past in films of today.

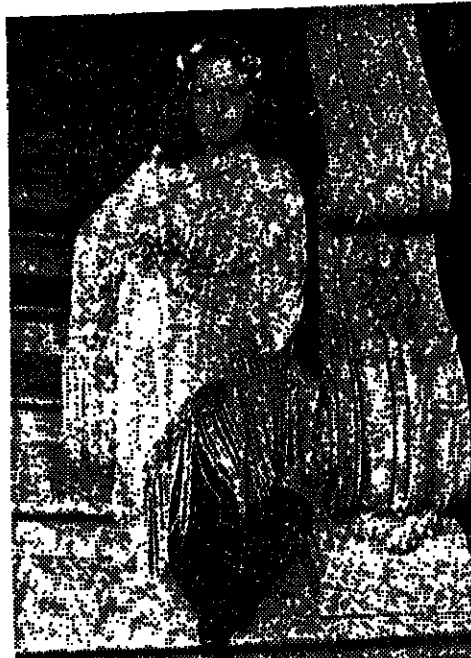
She began a string of such parts playing Clarissa in a fairy-tale film based on Carlo Gozzi's "King-Slap" and a girl actress in "The Make-Up Artist" based on the novel of the 19th-century Russian writer, Leskov, of the same name. In the beginning she won acceptance only among the film audiences and her real hour of glory came several years later when she met "her" film director.

For her, just as for many other actors, this director turned out to be Nikita Mikhalkov.

Their first joint production was "The Slave of Love" where she played a silent film actress, a capricious, fastidious and charming "star". This female doll moving in a close artificial world of the cinema and its artificial passions and values surprisingly finds herself plunged into the vortex of revolutionary events — and perishes like a butterfly breaking her fragile delicate wings in a gale-force wind.

Their next venture, "An Unfinished Piece for the Player Piano", based on Chekhov's early works, was set in a different time and tackled different problems. The subject itself was transformed, deepened and recreated in a new light. Here was an artificial, make-believe and conditional existence in which the lives of the heroes, including Solovoi's Sofia, changed, because when they were young they had betrayed their ideas, substituting genuine values for spurious ones.

Their third joint production where Solovoi played the part of Olga in the film based on Goncharov's famous novel "Oblomov" and called "Several Days from the Life of I. Oblomov" also discussed life's genuine and superficial values —



but while the first two films used strong colours bordering on the flamboyant, in "Oblomov" the director and actress used semitones and fine touches of psychological drama.

Solovoi is now one of those rare types of modest and wise actresses who believe they should be malleable "clay" in the director's hands. An actor is an actor, performer, Solovoi contends, and he should not do the directing, this is someone else's job. Arguably, this contention again probably springs from her own femininity. Yelena Solovoi also enjoys playing the role of housewife and mother, and is very fond of her home, and taking care of her husband and children. But it is quite rare that the entire family get together since her husband is also from the cinema world, an artist with Leningrad Studios.

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA



New acquisitions for the Hermitage

The Hermitage in Leningrad has fine collections of over 2.7 million items — unique works of art and cultural relics from many countries.

From 1980 to 1983, said Academician Boris Piotrovsky, director of the world-famous museum, we acquired 17,898 pieces of art.

The West European school of painting is most widely represented.

Among the unique acquisitions of miniatures from the mid-18th and the first part of the 19th centuries, including portraits of well-known Russian historians and cultural workers. From the new acquisitions mention should be made of a relic from old Russia. This is a gold-plated plate of the 11th-12th centuries — a mosaic portrayal of St. Marcus, showing part of the headgear of the festive clothing of a prince.

We are now preparing new exhibitions of paintings by for-

eign artists. We are expecting the works of Renato Guttuso, from Italy, a collection of paintings by Thyssen-Bornemisza from Lugano (Switzerland), Spanish paintings from the museums of Cuba, and on display for the first time will be pieces of art from Nigeria which range over a period of 2,000 years.

Books, albums and research papers have been written about the treasures of the Hermitage. A notable event was the joint work by Glunt Publishing Group of Florence, an old Italian firm, and the Soviet publisher. An introductory volume to this series was my book, "The Collection of the Hermitage and its Building". The first volume of the catalogue "The French Art of the Early 19th Century" was brought out in 1983. This is from the contemplated series of the full catalogue of West European painting, consisting of 10 books.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Circus. Before a performance at the Odessa Circus begins one may read an announcement on a board in the foyer, saying: "Embarkation on the 1983 Flight, Moscow — Odessa — Belgrade". This is how spectators are greeted by the performers of a new programme being shown to the people of Odessa and their guests before their tour of Yugoslavia. Masters of the Soviet circus will display their art in the largest sports halls of Titograd, Belgrade, Ljubljana, and other cities. Their tour of Yugoslavia is expected to last six weeks.

75,000 SMILES FOR THE BOLSHOI

The Bolshoi ballet — this is the usual name in Japan for the ballet company of the Bolshoi Theatre of the USSR. For more than one month the company toured 19 Japanese cities. Three productions were shown — "Swan Lake" by Tchaikovsky, "Romeo and Juliet" by Prokofiev and "Giselle" by Adam.

We performed in all kinds of theatres, some holding one thousand and others five thousand seats, said the chief choreographer, Yuri Grigorovich. Ac-

cording to our approximate estimation, our performances have been watched by about 75,000 spectators. We didn't see any gloomy faces in the audience — not a single one! It was a nervous prize — we brought 75,000 smiles!

Just before our tour the Japanese firm Victor completed the "Swan Lake" video disc which was recorded during a performance at the Bolshoi. Our theatre will certainly continue this new kind of cooperation with the firm, as well as other artistic contacts. The artist, S. I. Vlasov and myself have been invited to prepare with a Tokyo Ballet group a performance composed of fragments from theatre productions directed by me.

FOR THE LOVE OF CHILDREN

The first Spanish-Soviet meeting devoted to the problems of educating children through literature and art has taken place in Madrid and Barcelona.

For the first time we extended hands to each other — a handshake of cooperation, said writer Albert Likhonov, president of the Association of Writers and Artists for Children at the Union of Soviet Friendship Society. An exposition of Soviet children's and teenagers' books was held in Barcelona. Our association made a solemn presentation of it as a gift to the Spain-USSR Society. We also arranged an exposition of children's drawings and works of the well-known illustrator, M. Miturich.

The meeting of the Soviet and Spanish writers and artists who devote themselves to the education of children and teenagers, showed an ardent desire to protect literature and art against violence, against propaganda of war and cruelty and to defend peace for our children.

On the Spanish side the meeting was co-sponsored by the Spain-USSR Society, the national section of the International Council for Children's Literature and the National Institute of the Book.

The Spanish writers and artists accepted the suggestion of the Soviet delegation to hold a second meeting in Moscow next year.

Young director Valery Fokin has staged Gogol's "Inspector-General" at the Moscow Sovremennik Theatre, featuring popular actors — theatre director Galina Volchek, Mariya Neyolova, and Valentina Galt. Budding actor Vasily Malyukhin plays the lead role of Khlestakov.



Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

WHAT'S ON!

October 29-31

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), 29 (mat and eve), 30 (eve) — Concerts. Bolshoi Theatre performance: 30 (mat) — Khachaturian, "Cipollino" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 29 — Tchaikovsky, "The Queen of Spades" (opera), 30 (mat) — Double-bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri"; Tchaikovsky, "Iolanta" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemtovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 29 — Tchaikovsky, "Iolanta" (opera), 30 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 30 (eve) — Offenbach, "La belle Helene" (opera), 31 — Prokofiev, "Cinderella" (ballet).

Opera Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.), 29 (mat) — Feltman, "Let the Gutter Play"; 29 (eve) — Ilyin, "Comrade Lyubov"; 30 (mat and eve) — Double-bill: Casagrande, "Pinocchio's Adventures"; Khrennikov, "Children in Our Backyard" (ballet); 30 (eve) — Kalman, "Evening Valse"; 31 — Gadzhiev, "A Crossroads".

FILMS

My American Uncle (French). A philosophical film showing the essence of the bourgeois society and its tragic contradictions.

Cinema "Mir" (11 Tsvetny Blvd), Metro Kolkhozaya. Homecoming (Mosfilm Studios, USSR).

The main hero is a young metallurgist.

Cinema "Ladoga" (12 Shirokaya St.), Metro Medvedevskaya.

Tatyana SAVITSKAYA

EXHIBITIONS

Glinka National Museum of Musical Culture (4 Fedeyeva St.). An exhibition marking the 110th anniversary of Sergei Rachmaninov, the outstanding Russian composer, pianist and conductor. Musical works, photographs and documents, featuring the life and work of the musician, as well as his personal belongings, are on display. Daily, except Tuesdays, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Monday and Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. Metro Mayakovskaya.

BUSINESS

'Agribusiness' takes leave of Moscow

We were very pleased to be able to attend the Moscow show. We met many specialists, visitors and made useful contacts. This was a show of the USSR, not a single one! It was a nervous prize — we brought 75,000 smiles!

Just before our tour the Japanese firm Victor completed the "Swan Lake" video disc which was recorded during a performance at the Bolshoi. Our theatre will certainly continue this new kind of cooperation with the firm, as well as other artistic contacts. The artist, S. I. Vlasov and myself have been invited to prepare with a Tokyo Ballet group a performance composed of fragments from theatre productions directed by me.

First time here

I really felt the friendly welcome given to our delegation by the Soviet leaders, the USSR State Bank and the USSR Bank for Foreign Trade, said Daniel Begun, General Director of the French bank, Credit Commercial de France, in an interview with a MNI correspondent during his first visit to Moscow.

The bank occupies an important place in the French banking system, he emphasized. Nationalized early in 1982, it is the fifth largest deposit bank, having major French enterprises among its clients, and thus playing quite a significant role in the economic and financial cooperation between France and the Soviet Union.

We are also fairly active in financing trade in foodstuffs and raw materials for energy and we are also a member of banking associations which fund sales of French equipment for large projects like the Urengoi-Pomary-Uzhgorod gas pipeline.

We are pleased to have long-standing and fine banking relations with Soviet partners. For nearly 20 years we have been a correspondent of the Bank for Foreign Trade, with whom we have just signed a financial

agreement reflecting our desire to consolidate this cooperation. We also have close business relations with the International Bank for Economic Cooperation and the International Investment Bank.

The prospects of the 1978 Intergovernmental Trade Agreement concluded between V.I. Soyuzgazexport and Gaz de France, as well as the agreement on scientific and technological cooperation for the period between 1980-1990 make us hopeful that broad opportunities are opening up before our bank. Our current stay in Moscow is evidence of our desire to contribute to the successful implementation of this programme, he pointed out.

Bierstube invites beer fans

Those who like and know genuine German beer can always enjoy it at Bierstube, a bar at Moscow's International Trade Centre, where one can always taste splendid draught beer from the West German firm of Warsteiner Premium Varum, which has established more than two hundred years ago.

To accompany the beer, connoisseurs can always order the famous pig's legs, the so-called eisbein, and grilled chicken which are traditional German snacks appreciated by gourmets.

It is nice to invite friends to Bierstube. One immediately relaxes in its cosy atmosphere resembling a village pub with its light wooden furniture and a window looking out onto a patio.

Marina ZHURAVLYOVA

Contacts and contracts

© In Moscow, the International Investment Bank has ended the thirty-fifth session of its Council. The meeting adopted the plan of credit for 1984 and the plan of operations for 1984-1985. It also discussed the Board on the examination of credit requests, and took decisions on a number of other questions involved in the Bank's operations.

© A meeting in Riga between the heads of the Latvian Shipping Company and the KNSM of Holland was devoted to the 25th anniversary of the joint regular Soviet-Dutch Ventspils-Rotterdam-Ventspils shipping line. At the meeting, the director-general of the KNSM and the management of the Latvian Shipping Company signed a protocol on further cooperation in sea navigation.

© The CMEA pricing authorities in Ulan Bator, the capital of Mongolia, have discussed the improvement of their internal pricing practice.

© In Gyöngyös, Hungary, the Standing Commission of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance on the Coal Industry has considered its programme lasting till the year 2000, as well as CMEA coordination and planning in this area till 1986-90 and longer periods.

© An international book fair has been held for the first time in Cordoba, one of Argentina's largest towns. The Soviet display which was put on by the Argentine society for cultural links with the USSR, was very representative.

© In Moscow, the 4th session of the mixed USSR-New Zealand commission on trade discussed the state and provision for more deliveries to New Zealand of Soviet machinery and equipment, and deliveries to the USSR of the trade items from New Zealand.

The session has also considered cooperation with fisheries, as well as possible future cooperation in the two countries' technical and economic spheres.

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Bulgarian display

The Bulgarian trade mission in Moscow is now the venue for a display of goods from the Ka-myshit combine. Stated just over 25 years ago this handicraft cooperative has developed into an enormous consumer goods enterprise, annually selling 8,000,000 rubles worth of goods to the USSR alone.

Over the past five years trade between our countries has nearly doubled. Georgi Dzhambov, Minister Plenipotentiary and Bulgarian Trade Representative to the USSR, told an MNI correspondent.

He said that this figure is expected to top 10,000,000 rubles this year. Among the socialist countries—the trade partners of the USSR—Bulgaria ranks in first place according to trade turnover per capita of the population.

The current show is much bigger than the previous ones, with a large display of 1,500 various items, among them chandeliers, clothing, cane and ceramic

articles, leather goods and souvenirs. These products now account for one third of the Bulgarian exports to the Soviet Union, with another 55 per cent made up of engineering products. This export structure in a country which was traditionally a supplier of agricultural products is a sign of progress.

Today, even big countries find their home markets too small, and this is doubly so for tiny Bulgaria—which is why only her cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist nations and the international socialist division of labour, profitable for every country involved, helped Bulgaria make such impressive advances in engineering industry.

As part of this cooperation Bulgaria is selling to the Soviet Union, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and other nations housing and transport equipment, robots and automatic manipulators, equipment for the food industry and agricultural machinery.

Natalya DAVYDOVA

SOVIET EXPOSITION IN DENMARK

"Everything for man, for life on earth" was the motto of the national USSR exposition held in the largest exhibition complex in Copenhagen. It was the Soviet Union's first exposition in Denmark taking part were over 30 ministries, as well as numerous Soviet foreign trade organizations.

One section, was devoted to the history of cooperation be-

tween the USSR and Denmark, and to the time spent in Denmark by Vladimir Lenin, the founder of the Soviet state.

The programme for the Days of Science and Technology of the USSR included lectures and reports by prominent Soviet scientists in a number of scientific and university centres in Denmark.

Giant pipeline pictured



The Ministry of Communications of the USSR has released a stamp to mark the commissioning of the international export Urengoi-Uzhgorod gas pipeline. The stamp will start coming to Western Europe next year. The rest of the stamp is 3 kopeks.

USSR, drew their adjourned game in the 72nd move, and Portisch ultimately shared second-third place with Yugoslavia's Ljubojević with 6.5 points each. Vaganian placed fourth with six points.

A team of young Soviet gymnasts has arrived in the Indian capital to take part in a series of friendly matches with Indian athletes. The first of these will take place in Agra. On November 8, the Soviet team is scheduled to perform in the Indoor Indraprastha Stadium, which is the biggest athletic facility in Delhi. Sports fans in the town of Patiala, the site of the Indian National Sports Insti-

The USSR and the Philippines have signed an agreement in Manila on the principles of co-operation between their respective sports organizations. It provides for the expansion of bilateral sports contacts, trips by groups and teams to participate in international events held in both countries, and an exchange of specialists to study

The Polish under-21 football side defeated Portugal 2-0 in their final European championship elimination game at home in Opole and made the quarter-

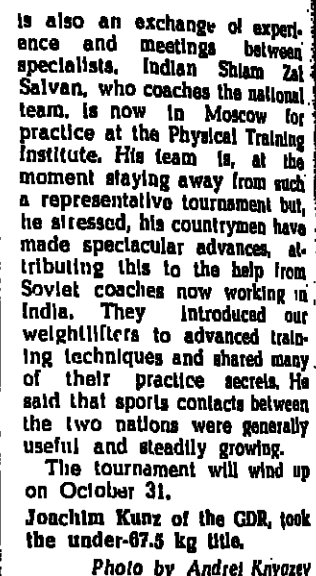
The USSR women's team has won the top title at the current world gymnastics championship in Budapest. Romania placed second with the GDR third. Earlier, the men's title was picked up by China, with the USSR in second place and Japan third.

Galina Dmitriyeva of Gorky has scored 9.5 points out of 15 to win the title of the Soviet National Champion in Russian Draughts. Second and third places have been won by Alevtina Lazarenko of Gorky and Alina Tikheyeva of Leningrad who scored 8.5 points each.

In an article on the forthcoming Los Angeles Olympic Games the "Suomenmaa" paper stressed that the trip overseas will be a fairly costly one for the Finnish Olympic Committee, specifically because the athletes will have to spend two weeks prior to the Olympics adjusting to the city climate. There are also fears that prices will go up in Los Angeles during the Games and all shop owners will try to make as much out of the Olympics as possible.

(Continued from page 1)
der-82.5 kg division, picking up his sixth world title with 392.5 kg.

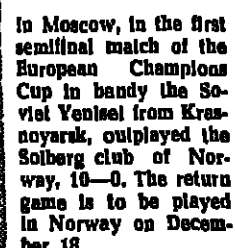
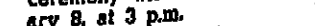
The championship is not only about medals and records — it



The last thing Mexican boxer Francisco Belines saw in his life after getting another crushing blow to the head were his opponents' gloves. A moment later he collapsed to the floor of the ring and no longer heard the roaring crowd cheer new world pro bantam champion American Alberto Davila.

Could the referee stop the bout before it came to that end? Did he not see that Belines could no longer offer any resistance? Surely the referee could prevent the tragedy but the match was in Los Angeles, USA, and American fans should not be denied the full relish of their compatriot's triumph...

The relay of the Olympic flame from Greece to Yugoslavia and the ceremony of its lighting in Sarajevo was calculated to the minute. On January 29, 1984 at 11 a.m. the flame of the 14th Winter Olympics will be lit from sunrises in Olympia and in an hour's time the flame will be taken by Greek runners to the airport (a plane run by car). Then, in the traditional transfer of the Olympic flame from the Greek athletes to the Yugoslav in Athens, the flame will fly to Dubrovnik. From there the flame will travel across all the Yugoslav republics. Taking part in the 5,000 km relay will be 2,000 runners. The relay will arrive in Sarajevo, capital of the Cassian, and the official lighting ceremony will occur on February 8, at 3 p.m.



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